

# The Canton Democrat.

L. G. GOULD, Editor.

EATON, O., MARCH 6, 1856.

Democratic Presidential Electors for Ohio.

SENATORIAL ELECTORS.  
William Kennon, Jr., of Belmont.  
Alexander P. Miller, of Butler.

CONGRESSIONAL ELECTORS.  
1st. SHELDON I. KELLOGG, of Hamilton.  
2d. HENRY F. SEDAM, of Hamilton.  
3d. DAVID CLARK, of Montgomery.  
4th. J. H. THOMAS, of Darke.  
5th. EDWARD F. ST. R., of Williams.  
6th. MILDARD H. DAVIS, of Clermont.  
7th. WILLIAM C. CROSSLAND, of Warren.  
8th. WILLIAM KERSHNER, of Clark.  
9th. GEORGE B. SEENA, of Seneca.  
10th. LEVI DUNGAN, of Jackson.  
11th. ALFRED McVEIGH, of Fairfield.  
12th. JACOB SLAY, of Franklin.  
13th. JOHN TIEFT, of Huron.  
14th. JOHN C. MYERS, of Ashland.  
15th. JOSEPH BURNS, of Cuyahoga.  
16th. JAMES M. GAYLORD, of Morgan.  
17th. BENJAMIN F. SPRIGGS, of Noble.  
18th. ALPHONSO HART, of Portage.  
19th. HENRY H. DODGE, of Cuyahoga.  
20th. GEORGE G. GILLET, of Ashland.  
21st. GEORGE COOK, of Hamilton.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

FOR JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT,  
RUFUS P. HANNEY.

BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS,  
WAYNE GRISWOLD.

COMMISSIONER OF COMMON SCHOOLS,  
H. H. BARNEY.

For President  
JAMES BUCHANAN,

Of Pennsylvania.

For Vice President  
JOHN B. WELLER,

Of California.

Mr. H. DOOLEY, of the House of Representatives, has our thanks for his favors.

Hon. JOHN B. WELLER, of the U. S. Senate, will please accept our thanks for a pamphlet containing his admirable speech, together with those of Messrs. ORR, LANE and COAN, delivered in Concord, New Hampshire, at a Democratic Mass Meeting, in February.

We have received a communication over the signature of "Justice," in answer to the one which appeared in our last issue, criticizing a singing school a short distance from Eaton. Of course it is our duty to give the answer a hearing, but we are obliged to defer it until next week, because in order to make it readable before placing it in the hands of the compositor, we must re-write the whole article. We will just now say that, hereafter, when we are under obligations to give communications a place in our paper, and they are so miserably written, we will publish them verbatim, at literature, et punctum et apostrophum, as they are given to us. What spare time we have from case is occupied in preparing other matter of more general interest.

Thanks.

To our young friend DEAN CRANE for the present of a beautiful Bouquet and a handsome flower-pot containing a rose, with several buds upon it just about to bloom. To inhale the fragrance of a fresh Bouquet at this season of the year, is quite a luxury, and one which might be thought almost impossible, considering the severity of the winter. If our readers want anything in the Floral line, just call on Dean, and he will supply your wants, from the magnificent Green House of Dr. P. M. CRANE, in short order.

Change of Time.

Our readers, and those who wish travel, are referred to the advertisement of the Cincinnati, Ft. Eaton & Richmond Railroad, advising the public of a "change of time." This is one of the best and safest roads in the West, and is controlled by the most experienced and efficient officers, and has the most obliging and gentlemanly conductors. Those going West will please bear this in mind.

After eight or nine weeks of unprecedented cold weather—such as the oldest inhabitant had no recollection of: it commenced thawing and had almost cleared the earth of the white mantle which she had worn for so long—we began to believe the severity of the winter was past, for the moderate weather, gave unmistakable indication of the near approach of Spring—of that genial, balmy, enlivening season—when the rigors of birds are heard, and the fields put on their lively green, and all nature seems replete with life and beauty, but on last Saturday, snow fell to the depth of about four inches—the mercury crawled down below zero—and our spring feelings have flown to some Southern clime, determined not to come again, until welcomed by the merry note of the "robust red breast."

Wonder who is "hemming" the young man of "refined feelings" who has charge of the *calico patch* columns of the Register? Hope nobody will injure the tender and sensitive plant, before it receives the proper agricultural ingredients, and arrives at maturity, for a number of our Farmers want sprouts! We would advise the Ohio Cultivator and Genesee Farmer, to get Daniel to withhold or they will lose all their patronage in this section of country. No use for them now!

Our readers who want cheap and fashionable Goods, are referred to the advertisement of O. & W. MASON, which appears in to-day's paper. They are never behind in quality of Goods, so give them a call before all the beautiful prints are purchased by early customers.

We hope the proper persons will endeavor to make some arrangements for the publication of the Laws of Ohio, for this country. It is essential that they should be published as speedily as possible.

## "How are the Mighty Fallen!"

We suppose the death of Know Nothingism in our town, is a question that will no longer admit of a doubt. We notice a few evenings since, that the room in which the "Sage Council" recently met for the purpose of "determining the fate of the nation," was converted into a German Ball Room, one end of the same containing a kind of bar, in which were placed peaceably together a good store of Native Wine and Lager Beer. The Lion and the Lamb were lying together and natives and foreigners were taking good care of them. The place that once knew them now knows them no more—the slight tap of the stuffed drum, the slow and measured step of the guard bringing new recruits to the army—the cautious counting of "the old thirteen"—the portentous ceremony of the gowned priest, and the devoted friend of his country, and sworn enemy to all "furriners" on one knee, enwrapped in the folds of his country's flag, taking the solemn obligation that makes men "Sons," are now heard no more, and in their stead, and on the very spot, (O what desecration!) is heard the hoarse notes of the Bass, the shrill screaming of the French horn, the foreign sound of the Clarionette, piping out the eccentric strains of some German dance, whilst the whole house is fairly reeling from the effects of the circular movements of a "ponderous waltz." What a change! The persecuted foreigner now holding a jubilee on the very spot where not six months ago, was the camp and the strong-hold of his most solemn sworn enemy. And whilst observing all the surrounding circumstances of the case, we could not help thinking to ourselves, how uncertain are the designs of towering ambition—how feeble and unstable the power of man? To-day flushed with success, to-morrow trodden under foot, his noble actions and aspirations gone glimmering with the past, and his very home and friends converted into a theatre of amusement, by the very individuals whose ruin he vainly supposed would elevate him to fortune and power. This, no doubt unintentional, rebuke by our German population, is almost too severe, but it can't be helped. No body could be found who was willing to own that he was, or ever had been, a Know Nothing. Wonder if some of our Know Nothing friends can't now very well appreciate the force of Byron's curse of Masepe, when he says—

"I paid them well in after days,  
There is not that Castle great,  
His drawbridge and portcullis weight  
Shone, in light, more or barier left  
Nor its folds a blade of grass." &c.

But one feature of the matter struck us as being good. We noticed quite a sprinkling of the natives "mizing in" with our foreign brethren, with a zest and good will that went very far to show that all fanatical feuds were buried and forgotten. The Editor of the Register undertakes to plaster over the wound by saying the whole thing was a drunken row. That will not do, Mr. Register, you have passed over similar gatherings of the natives, where much more of the red eye was used than at the German Ball, without saying a single word, and it will not do you because a few Germans happened to get merry on Lager Beer, to make them tear the sins of the whole town. A fair game, Mr. Register, and no renouncing on the Dutch. The Know Nothing party which you have always countenanced, is gone, gone, and fusionism, the skirts of which you are now clinging to as an only hope of success, will soon follow in its wake; because Know Nothingism, which is much more liberal, fell before public opinion, then how can fusionism expect to stand or be sustained.

The Convention at Pittsburg.

The Black Republican Convention which assembled in the city of Pittsburg, failed to make a nomination, and adjourned to meet in Philadelphia on the 7th of June. The proceedings are fishy, and the resolutions weak, and mean anything, or nothing. Their only object was to fuse with the Know Nothings, but they have been badly disappointed, for the nomination of FRIZZMORE, although a "fit to be made," has knocked that calculation into a "cocked hat." They are decidedly in a bad fix, and see the "hand writing on the wall," of an utter defeat in the campaign of 1856. Keep the ball rolling. Black Republicanism is on the wane!

Union of the Democracy of N. Y.

Every Democrat will hail with pleasure the prospect of a complete and harmonious union of the New York Democracy. For a long time, the "Hards" and "Softs" have been quarrelling with each other, about a mere shadow. These divisions have at several elections caused the defeat of both factions, whereas had they been united, they would have carried the State by overwhelming majorities. The *Argus* and *Atlas*, two papers published at Albany, have at all times been acknowledged as the organs of the two branches of the Democracy. These two papers are now united. This is a move in the right direction. It is a signal for a union every where throughout the State. New York will present an undivided front in the Presidential canvass of 1856.

Who wants to be married?—No excuse for remaining single now. You can marry whom you love. They cannot help it. They must reciprocate your passion. Only read Professor RUSSELL'S book. He not only shows the "Bliss of Marriage," but betrays the secret by which the wedding can be made a thing inevitable. Only one dollar for a wife or a husband. Read the advertisement in our column to-day.

CHARLES has decidedly the most splendid assortment of Jewels, quantity, quality, and style considered, that we have ever seen in a country town jewelry establishment, and we would advise all who are in want of rich, choice and elegant articles of jewelry, a good watch or clock, to call at his establishment, and you will most undoubtedly be suited.

The Northern Secessionists from the K. S. National Convention at Philadelphia, are to meet on the 12th of June next, to nominate a candidate for the Presidency.

The Miller doctrine is spreading in Maine. There are thousands who believe the world will be burnt up next spring.

Let us not Forget Ourselves.

In the struggles, discussions, and complications of our enemies, says the *Statesman*, let us not forget what is due to ourselves.

The great presidential contest, the result of which really stamps upon the page of our nation's history its political character for the world, is upon us, and there is no time to lose in adjusting our own household for the occasion. It is true our party has not made its nominations, yet that is of minor importance. Now is the time to prepare for sustaining the ticket, the whole ticket, and nothing but the ticket, when nominated. Be the candidates who they may, no good democrat will join the enemy, because his favorite was not successful. It is principles, not men, that should govern our action. First get the best, not the worst, men you can, and then give them an undivided and enthusiastic support and our triumph is certain.

Let us then begin the work—let clubs be formed in every town, village and neighborhood. Consult frequently and look after the way-faring and doubling—spread the documents—circulate good, sound, reliable papers. Urge the strong and encourage the weak.

The following from the *Detroit Free Press*, speaks to the purpose, and in the right vein. Read it and make the proper application. Let not Ohio be outdone by any of her sister States in her efforts to help forward the great democratic triumph before us:

"ORGANIZATION—THE RIGHT KIND, AND THE NECESSITY OF IT.—A great political battle is laid against the Democratic party of this State when a proper plan of organization has been perfected. It is manifest that the black republicans design to contest every inch of ground, for they have already commenced the campaign. 'Republican Associations' are formed in several of the counties, and abolition emissaries have begun their travels through the school districts. These associations and emissaries embrace the plan of anti-slavery propaganda—the plan of black republican organization. It is under the general supervision of men of desperate political fortunes, who having tasted power, will not yield it except after a tenacious and violent struggle. The strength of this plan of organization must not be underrated. It were fatal to undertake it. Its nature must be measured, its strength must be estimated, its efforts must be combated."

"How? We answer, by systematic and thorough organization of the Democratic party in counties, towns and school districts; by the formation of a party for districting; by the appointment of these associations of all necessary committees; by the circulation of papers and documents; by holding frequent public meetings addressed by competent public speakers; by making a thorough canvass of every neighborhood at an early day, so that it may be known how each voter stands, to the end that error may be corrected in honest but mistaken minds, the truth made plain, and darkness dispelled."

"Just such a system of organization as this has been adopted by the Democracy of Van Buren county. The example is most creditable, and we hope it may be speedily imitated throughout the length and breadth of the State. Let time, in this business be taken by the forelock. The Van Buren County Democratic Association will circulate three hundred copies of the *Detroit Weekly Free Press* for one year, and large numbers of other papers and documents. These papers and documents are given into the charge of some of the most efficient Democrats in the several towns of the county, who undertake the duty of faithfully distributing them. Thus, at a trifling cost, a flood of light and truth is diffused."

"The advocates of this organization are apparent, and we need not dwell upon the necessity of it. It is imperative to success, and it will secure success. And it will be the more valuable the earlier it shall be employed. There is no reason why movement should be delayed until after the National Convention. The grand battle will commence when the presidential nomination shall be announced to the country, and the Democrats of Michigan should be armed and equipped and prepared for the part they must bear in it."

The Delusion's Elected.

WADSWORTH, says the Ohio Statesman, who pronounced the "whip party" not only "dead, but stinkish"—who preached open dissolution doctrines, and gloried in his treason—a man every day desolate of every qualification for the post to which he has been elevated, was re-elected yesterday for another term of six years as one of the Senators of the State of Ohio, in the National Congress.

It was evidently a vote business, even to the performers, for the announcement fell upon the people, thought not unexpected, as the news of the arrival of an epidemic. Not a smile from any one—no congratulations—not a shout of triumph—but on all sides, in-doors and out—members who performed the deed, and the people who received the intelligence, all looked sad, sorry, and desponding. The majority felt humiliated in performing what they considered a necessity, and the minority sympathized with them in their misfortune, and the whole melancholy performance had more the appearance of the dead and the wailing of the funeral service, than the pleasing act of performing the public will.

It was the death knell to the fusion party, and it has thus speedily and solemnly passed away. The incongruous elements have performed their destiny, and the parties being now dissolved, they will seek new chemical combinations, more in accordance with the laws of nature, and predigested congenially.

The Mr. Vernon Banister, says: Democrats: "heads up and eyes bright!" Never was our good old party surrounded with brighter prospects. We find our opponents, who but a few short months ago were jubilant with victory, now utterly powerless for good. They are split up in Congress—split up in the Legislature—split up in all their conventions! From present indications, we shall sweep the Union next fall by an overwhelming majority. An early and thorough organization is all that is wanted.

It is understood that the appearance of her Royal Highness the Princess Royal of England in the great world's fair, for this season, is limited to the palace, it not being thought expedient to apply to Parliament for the sum necessary to maintain a household while she is so young, and it being essential to the dignity of a princess of her rank, if she visited a subject, that her Royal Highness should be attended by a lady-in-waiting and a eunuch of her own.

The Seceders from the Know Nothing National Convention have moved an address, defining their position.

## A Scene in the Know Nothing National Convention.

The Abolition character of Ohio, for the last few years, and the sectionalism of her politicians rapidly lowering her influence in the Confederacy, and causing an ill feeling to exist against her upon the part of her sister States. If things go on much longer in the same way, she will be nearly isolated in the Union, having no affinity for any part of it except two or three New England States. In the late Know Nothing National Convention, the delegates from Ohio being so fierce in their sectionalism, the following scene occurred after the adoption of a national platform. It is reported thus:

"Mr. CORVIN, of Ohio, announced that the party in that State was dead. He was contradicted by another Ohio delegate, and quite a scene ensued. PARSON BRUNSON said that they—the majority—could kick the Ohio delegation a bottom all around the room. Mr. ZOLICOFF called Governor FOSTER, of Ohio, the worst kind of a negro worshiper. Great confusion ensued, and Zolicofer was finally persuaded to shut off a bit down."

It would have been laughable, indeed, to have seen the majority carrying into execution the threat of the valiant Tennessee parson—Eng.

President Pierce and Senator Hale.

A story has been going the rounds of the press to the effect that Senator Hale, of New Hampshire, who accompanied two ladies to the President's levee recently, was insulted by General Pierce. The insult consisted, as was alleged, in the President turning his back upon the Senator after politely bowing to the ladies. The Washington correspondent of the New York Times, at the special request of the parties, pronounces the story wholly untrue, and adds:

Mr. Hale and the ladies of his family did attend the levee on the evening referred to, but did not make any familiar advances towards the President, were subjected to no insult at his hands, but were treated with all the courtesy which it is the habit of Gen. Pierce to extend towards friends and foes alike, who call upon him as the Chief Executive of the Nation.

Sick of It.

The Logan Gazette, which supported Cass for Governor, thus pitches into the Legislature. It says:

"We submit to the people of Ohio whether they can afford to pay our Senators and Representatives each \$4 per day for discharging their duties, and making good and literary speeches? Were they elected for this purpose? We think not. It is our private opinion that, if they will dispense with the supervision of the Federal Government, reform their legislation to the constitution of the State, respect the decisions of the Supreme Court, refrain from illegally brow-beating executive officers, and make a very early adjustment, they will command themselves to the approval of a civilized and enlightened people. It is (with individual exceptions) a sort of 'Barbours Parliament' anyhow, this Legislature, and we feel unhappy while it is in session. Do, gentlemen, get ready to depart for 'your respective places of abode' as soon as possible."

The Reason.

The question is frequently asked by our brethren of the press and other citizens why the Legislature accomplishes nothing. The reason is simple and apparent. It has a majority that has unity upon one sentiment and confides upon almost every other. The Black Republicans are always at war with themselves—no question, however trivial, can be introduced but it awakens a windy war of words, and the Bill opens with a general miss, and every man who blinks an eye contrary to his wishes. There are but few practical men in their ranks—and coming here with but one leading idea in their heads they make every thing else subservient thereto. When any question comes up it is almost sure to be run into the "nigger" question. On that subject they rage and foam like a victim on a hot cauldron. The interests of the white people have to stand aside while the colored friends are provided for, and while the question seems settled, it bursts out a fresh and drives every thing else pell-mell from consideration. The people must not expect anything to be done by this Legislature unless the Black Republicans will, with more than their usual patriotism agree to follow in the lead of the sensible Democrats who are in the body.—*Statesman.*

A Lie Somewhere!

The Point Pleasant (Va.) Independent Republican of the 7th inst. makes this assertion in regard to President Pierce:

"Every action of the President in relation to Kansas Territory, shows that it has been his deliberate intention from the very first, to make a free State at any and every hazard. Here in Ohio the Opposition press assert with equal dogmatism that it has been the aim of the President to perpetrate a 'bloody coup d'etat' and promote the ends of slavery propaganda with reference to Kansas. Now, there is a lie between these several wings of the Opposition. Where is it?"

SINGULAR DISCOVERY.—On the 20th ult., a band of laborers on the Central Railroad, in Alleghany county, Virginia, on Mr. CADY'S section, penetrated into a cave, the mouth of which was about three thousand feet from Jackson's river. Some of the workmen entered it, and continued on their course, passed under the river and came out on the other side of it. In the cave was found the body of a hunter, with all the equipments lying near him. About six thousand dollars in bonds, payable to Mrs. A. Cross, and dated in 1823, were found on the body, which was in a wonderful state of preservation. The bonds are signed by many of the oldest citizens of Alleghany and Bath counties.

"Nation Harland, the author of 'Alone' in the 'Hidden Path' is the name of daughter of Miss Mary Virginia Hawes, of Richmond, Va., the daughter of Samuel P. Hawes, Esq., a native of Dorchester, Mass.

On the 20th of April the United States Marshal will sell ten thousand acres of the best prairie land in Indiana. The sale will take place at Roseland.

The Know Nothing State Council of New York met at Canandaigua on Tuesday last, and by resolution expressed itself gratified at the late Philadelphia nomination.

In Massachusetts there are eighty sawing banks, in which are deposited \$37,236,016.75.

The Virginia Senate has passed the bill accepting of Lewis W. Washington on the ground of the birthplace of George Washington.

Some of the New York speculators are luxuriating on green peas, brought from Savannah.

## OHIO LEGISLATURE.

Commerce, March 1.

SENATE.—The morning business having been disposed of, Mr. Kelly reported back the Tax Bill, with some amendments, and the question being on their adoption, a debate arose, which was continued during the entire forenoon, on the amendment to tax State stock.

Mr. Mathews made a very able speech, and the amendment was lost—yeas 2, nays 20. The bill was then ordered to be engrossed. The resolution calling on the Board of Public Works for information in regard to letting the contracts for the repair of the public works passed.

The bill authorizing the consolidation of railroad companies was ordered to be engrossed.

A bill was introduced for the relief of purchasers at tax sales; also, a bill to authorize the formation of joint-stock insurance companies; also, one to provide for the construction of a new deaf and dumb asylum at Columbus; also, one to provide for sewerage and drainage companies in cities.

After a very long and laborious session the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The following bills were introduced: One to regulate elections, and one, by Mr. Guthrie, to prohibit the sale of Ohio being used to confine fugitive slaves.

Several bills were ordered to be engrossed. Mr. Plympton reported a bill to prohibit the importation of goods into Ohio to be sold at auction.

Mr. Seward offered a resolution that no bills be introduced after the 5th of March. It was laid on the table.

Mr. Franklin offered a resolution calling on the Board of Public Works for a report of the bills for the repair of the same. It was laid on the table.

The House agreed to the Senate's joint resolution in regard to an appropriation from Congress for building a canal at the falls of the Ohio at Louisville.

The afternoon session was spent in Committee of the Whole on the House of Refuge Bill, and without taking any definite action the committee arose and the House adjourned.

COLUMBUS, Monday, March 3.

SENATE.—The Senate has passed the House amendment to the bill repealing the Smallpox Law, and the bill is now a law.

The bill to amend the Tax Law was read the third time.

Mr. Griswold moved to recommit the bill, with instructions to insert a clause taxing State stocks not specially exempt from taxation by the terms of the laws.

This motion prevailed by a vote of 15 to 12. The committee reported back the bill with amendments, which was adopted by two majorities. The question, then being on the final passage of the bill, a debate arose which occupied some hours.

Mr. Marsh moved to reconsider the vote by which Mr. Griswold's amendment was adopted, which was carried by a vote of 16 to 11. The amendment was then lost by the same vote.

The bill then passed—yeas 23, nays 7. Messrs. Bland, Condit, Conover, Gaudin, Griswold, Humes and Phelps voted against it.

Mr. Bruce introduced a bill to relieve the Zanesville and Marysville Turnpike Road.

Mr. Brown introduced a bill to prevent slavery in the State of Ohio.

Mr. Holmes introduced a bill to authorize the Trustees of Millersburg Township, in Hamilton County, to dispose of certain money in their hands.

Mr. Heaton's resolution on the repeal of the Missouri Compromise and the Kansas Bill was taken up.

Mr. Heaton made a speech upon the subject, and at the conclusion read an autograph letter of Thomas Jefferson to his father, and dated just forty-five days before Jefferson's death, containing his early views on the slavery question.

The resolutions were referred to the Committee on Federal Relations. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

A large number of petitions were presented. Four bills were read the second time.

Two bills in relation to the incorporation of villages were passed.

The House spent the entire afternoon in Committee of the Whole on various bills, many of which were reported to the House.

After which the House adjourned.

Know Nothingism Don't Pay.

The editor of a leading Know Nothing paper in Tennessee addresses his delinquent subscribers as follows:

"As many of you as will enclose to us what you owe us justly, we will credit you on our books, and write opposite your names that you are gentlemen and Christians! Those of you who can't pay, and will write to us, acknowledging your indebtedness, we will record as delinquent, and those of you who will not do either we will publish this spring, in an extra sheet, as a set of graceless rascals, willing to give a poor man labor for you, or years for nothing, and pay for paper, ink, and the hire of hounds to serve you, without pay."

"Come to Knoxville, our little rascals, on a pilgrimage, and see our little ones, 'chips of the old block,' looking daggers at us, and crying for bread. Come and see us with our claws out, and the officers of the law leading us about for debts created for furnish you a paper, and you will feel over at once!"

"And you hypocrites, who are members of different churches, owing us for our paper, how dare you, around your family altars, night and morning, pray to God, 'pay us this day our debts as we pay to others.' He knows how we owe, and won't pay, you may pray yourselves out of debt, and you will never be heard of again, unless you will, you have been owing us long enough to make us 'poor little, miserable blind, and naked,' and yourselves ride at our expense. You get to heaven without paying us up? Never!"

## ONE WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE AMERICA.

PROBABLE SAFETY OF THE PACIFIC.

Decline in Breadstuffs and Provisions.

ADVANCE IN COTTON.

MONEY MARKET STRINGENT.

New York, Feb. 29.

The Canada steamer *America* arrived at Halifax this morning.

We have reason to believe that her commercial news is already in the hands of speculators.

The Cotton market at Liverpool had been active at improved rates, and closed steady. Breadstuffs are slightly lower. Provisions essentially unchanged.

Consols closed at 91 1/4.

The *Baltic* arrived out at Liverpool on the 13th instant.

The passengers on board the *America* report that when three days out from Liverpool a Collins steamer, heading for the English Channel, was seen with a signal of distress flying at her mast head. The report needs confirmation, but it correct the steamer was undoubtedly the *Pacific*. The Peace Congress was to assemble at Paris the day after the *America* sailed, until then the prospect of peace assumes no new feature.

Some excitement still existed relative to American affairs, but not much apprehension that war will ensue. An important debate on the subject occurred in the British Parliament on the night of the 15th inst.

The steamer *Thetis* arrived at Southampton on the 16th, and the *Ericson* on the 14th. The Philadelphia and Liverpool steamers will resume their trips next week.

The Peace Congress was expected to open on the 21st.

Baron Brunow had arrived at Paris. The Prussia embassy appeared as brilliant as ever.

Lord Clarendon left London on the 16th for Paris.

The London *Daily Advertiser* says Austria and France both desired the admission of Prussia, but Lord Palmerston absolutely refused.

The Vienna correspondent of the London *Times* asserts that France and Austria have an understanding of the fifth point, and that England will be out-voted in the Conference if she attempts to make a *quo pro quo* of the charming of the eastern coast of the Black Sea. France and Austria are likely to agree with England as to the fortification of the Mandates, and will insist on the admission of vessels in all the ports of the Black Sea, but neither France nor Austria will consider the raising of the Russian forts on the Circassian coast as demanded by the interests of Europe. Austria does not consider Nicholas as a Black Sea port.

The London *Times* betrays some anxiety as to the success of England in the approaching Congress.

The Allies had exploded the last lock at Sebastopol. Fort Nicholas was mined.

Five English regiments were preparing to return.

The French army received the news of peace with much dissatisfaction.

On the 29th of January six boats attempted to surprise the north side of Sebastopol, but were repulsed.

Letters from Vienna say that negotiations respecting the Principality were still uncertain. Austria and France differing from England as to the propriety of acceding representative institutions, and it is said the point will be preserved for settlement at Paris, after the treaty of peace is signed.

The Russians in Asia had evacuated part of Turkish Armenia.

In the English House of Commons, on the 15th, Mr. Russell called the attention of the House to the relations with the United States. He asked first for a specific answer to the question: What instructions were given to Crampford? Next, for an expression of an opinion of the House that it was no party to a violation to the laws of the United States.

Mr. Halifax responded in the negative.

Mr. Palmerston defended the government, stating that the correspondence would be furnished as soon as the last dispatch of the American Government was announced. Mr. Palmerston then uttered a fierce invective against Russell, stating that he was the mouth piece of calumnies uttered by the United States, and as holding a brief from the Envoy. He said he deprecated a war with America, and was personally attached to the interests of both countries, but he was bound up with a continuance of friendly relations.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer is about proposing a new loan of £20,000,000.

The *London Times* reviews Mr. Seward's speech, and says England will not yield the smallest right to American clamor.

A Liverpool correspondent gives a rumor that the Derby and Gloucester parties held a secret meeting to devise as to the course they would pursue respecting American affairs.

The Dr. Rylands decided to support Palmerston, and the other party to allow a rupture with the United States.

The grain crops in Egypt will be short, owing to the lowness of the Nile.

Advices from India state that the social troubles are over.

The Dutch had made a new treaty with Japan, obtaining privileges denied England and the United States.

The Existing Affair.—Conclusion of the Diplomatic Correspondence.